#### Ensiness Motices. OVERCOATS. OVERCOATS. OVERCOATS. OVERCO-TE. OVERCOATS. OVERCOATS. OVERCHATS. EVANS' OVERCOATS. OVERCOATS. EVANS' OVERCOATS. EXTENSIVE CLOTRING WAREHOUSE,

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The amount of
CHEAP AND FINE OVERCOATS,
CHEAP AND FINE DEEDS FROCK COATS,
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CHEAP AND BIGH VELVET VESTS,
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CONTAINED IN THE CHEAP CONTAINED FOR THE CONTAINED FOR THE CHEAP CONTAINED FOR THE CHEAP

Bardroure black cloth Overcosts ... \$5 to \$10
Pine black broadcloth Overcosts ... 12 to 18
Beautiful beaver Overcosts ... 10 to 20
Beautiful beaver Overcosts ... 6 to 12
Excellent pilot Overcosts ... 6 to 12
Cassimore Overcosts ... 6 to 16
Garda gasy Overcosts ... 6 to 16
Garda gasy Overcosts ... 6 to 16
Back of th Froca Costs, well made and trimmed ... 5 to 15
Binck of the Froca Costs (well made and trimmed ... 5 to 15
Fine back cloth Froca Costs (well made and trimmed ... 5 to 15
Fine facet French cloth Costs according to trimming ... 15 to 12
Gasdineire Business Costs (unweige stock) ... 5 to 12
Back and fair cy cassimore Finan ... 2 to 7
Back and fair cy cassimore Finan ... 2 to 7
Back and fair cy cassimore Finan ... 2 to 7
Back and fair cy vests ... 2 to 8 elect Vertage and other Vertage 1 to lack clash suits (very gentes).

1 to lack clock suits (very gentes).

2 to lack clock suits (very gentes).

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FALL AND WINTER STYLES Of HATS and CAPS in all their varieties.

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SINGER'S No. 2 SEWING-MACHINE .... \$100 SINGRE'S NO 1 SEWING MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are Well known to be without any successful rival in the market. made by Sewing-Machines. Singer's Machines make the best

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FAMILY SEWING-MICHISES at \$50 and \$75 are capable of 

No. 150 Pulton-et., Brooklyn. THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. have Recreased at No 400 Broadway, where they offer for sale their celebrated Noiseless Sewing-Machines, at Reduced

BRAKON OFFICE, No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. FIRRLE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES-WATmarked to give better satisfaction than any out marked, or money refunded. N. S.—Parce Reputed to \$50.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. "We prefer them for family use."—|Tribune.
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Machines,

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Is the best and cheapest article for Dressing,
Beautifying Gleaning, Curling,
Proserving and Restoring the Hair.

y it. For saley Druggists and Perfumer. Ladies, try It. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. Useful is every House.
For Sale Everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. Spalding, No. 30 Platter.
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HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIZE AND BURGLAS PROOF SAFES.
With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks,
Afford the greatest accurity of any Safe in the world.

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CRISTADORA'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES, attpassed in either hamsphere. His assortment of Ladi-Long Braife, Fronts, Haff Wags, etc., is new complete. H appended Dye is supposed by experienced artists to the satisfaction of every one. Manufactured and sold at No. 6 Astor Hous-Copy the address.

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FOR CHILDREN TRETHING,

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This approved, appreciated, and well known remedy is the best one extant for the asie, sure, rapid, and permanent cure of COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, WHOOPING-COUGH, ASTRMA, BLEEDING AT THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, HOARSE-NESS, and every for n of PULMONARY AFFECTION and CONSOME-Witness the thousands who, when other ramedies falled.

found relief and cure in this.

There are worthless counterfeits. Purchase only that prepared by & W. Fowns & Co., Boston, whose printed name is on the

So'd to New-York by BARNES & PARK, F. C. WELLS & Co., HEGEMAN & Co., SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & Co., MCKESSON & ROBBINS, and by Druggists and Dealers everywhere, in city and country.

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Nos. 70 aud 72 Bowery.

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A World's Fair Medal and Four First Premium Silver Medals

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STRANGERS will find it to their interest to examine our STOCK,

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No abrinking or furcing up behind. Bartelesson's Hait Dva;
the best in the world; the only haviness and reliable Dys known.

Applied at the Factory, No 256 Broadway, opposite the Park. BUPTURE CURED-BY MARSH & Co.'s RADI-

CAL CURE TRUES Also, SILK ELASTIC STOCKING for various veins, Suprouters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformation made to order. No 2 Veery at, Astor House N. Y. Ladice private rooms and female attendants. Also, Marsh. Contribute A. Contribute and the second of the contribute of the contribu

"Breathes there a man whose soul's so dead," that he can't appreciate those three-cent Segars, and that fine Gir at 2/ per bottle, and Fort 4 ? Soid at No S7 Fulton at Wigs, \$5; Tourers and HAIR DYE .- CAM-RROS's Manufactory, No. 189 Folkou-st., Brooklyn, Inventor of the new HUMAR BAIR FOUNDATION WIGS. Our stock of Ladier Half Wigs, Braids, etc., is unequaled. Our reliable Half Dre gold wholessle and reliab.

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The Lowest Price!
A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 577 Broadway,
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CENTAIN CURE.

HEGEMAN & CO'S CAMPHON ICS, WITH GLYCERINE.

Safe and sgreeable.

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No. 631 Broadway. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW. Also, a complete sar

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ROBERS & RAYMOND'S,
No. 121, 121, and 125 Fullon street.
Economical Parishts.
Who would elithe their collines fashionely, warmly, and well

for the ENSUING WINTER.

Will find in this department of our story of Cold Whather Countries more variety more new syles, and a more dashing and attractive assortment both for in-double and out done went than we have ever before had the pleasure of assembling for the it specifies of families requiring elegant, cheap, and becoming apparel for boys.

ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.

EXTRA HEAVY SILK, MERISO,

SHARER FLANNEL UNDERSHIETS and DRAWERS.

White GLOVES and GAUNTLETS.

Three ply Lines Cottans, new styles.

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THE OYSTER BED Larely discovered off Estate's Neet has caused some on near but none compared with that caused by KNOX's new E STALE of HAT. Everybidy who wishes to be considered in fashion, wears them. KNOX certainly makes the most element of Fullonest.

All sizes and qualities, in Pare Sile, all Wood, Merino, &c.,
Wholesald or Retail.

At Page 60's Popular Stores,
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The undersigned caution all persons spainst infringing upon their patent for a process Pracet. Suspenses, and Dougle-Cose Pracet. Suspenses, by either making, vending, or using without authority, as they are determined to presente all violations of their right. The only protone strike is manufactured by J. W. Stransof & Co. No. Bannor, Maine, and for which Cook. Mirastry & Boows, No. 18 Heckmanes, New-York Wholesele Stationers, &c., are the Sole agents, and to woom all orders must be addressed. Each Shapeter is marked, "Pat'd in U. S. and Eng. Sept. 22 and Dec. 18, 1877." 15, 1857."

ANGON, Maire, March 2, 1839. JOSEPH W. STRANGE,
SAMUEL DARLING.

Cook Merrit & Brown invite the attention of wholesale dealers to the above useful as d superior article, as well as their premium arries of B'indeer and Clifton Mills Paper, and a once fully selected store of Foreign and Domestic Sistingery Also, sele agents for Green's Ing Erner, Hick's Bornet's Parent Elastic Inistance, Bornet's Parent Siste Pencil Scarpeger, relativ Patent Portable Press, and manufacturers' agents for the sale of Pennsylvania S ates, &c.

HECKERS' FARINA is in the highest repute as delicious aid whole some food at all seasons of the year. It is a pure preparation from Wheat, without the admixture of any other armin, and hence is involvable in the Summer season. Existively used at the Astor House, 8: Niebblas, Matropolitan, and other first-class Hotels and Salcous, it is rapidly becoming in indispensable club on all good tables.

Manufactured and sold at the Croton Mills, N. 201 Cuerry st., New York, A Uluccai discount to dealers.

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HECKER & BROTHER'S FLOUR and PARINA are now expirited for compelition at the Fair of the American Institute, Palace Garden.

and is expande of taking a responsible situation is in which females only are admitted, may hear etherce for a perminent situation and liberal sala-ethe INSTITUTION, Tribune Office, New-York

# New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Absorption DENTS.

Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good fatts.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for THE THINKER should in all cases be addressed to Housek Greenery & Co.

To Advertisers.

Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, and all who have Wares, Inventions, Lands or snything else to sell, must ad vertue if they expect to find purchasers, and we believe there is no other Adertising medium as good as THE WHEELY TRIBUNE It has a larger circulation than any other newspaper in the world circulating largely among Farmers, Merchants, Manufacturers Mechanics, &c. Price \$1 per line each insertion.

The mails for Europe via Southampton and Havre, by the United States steamer City of Washington, will close this morning at 104 o'clock.

Still another triumph! Nebraska has elected a Republican delegate to Congress, DAILY receiving 48 majority over Estabrook. We have not yet received the returns, but the telegraph announces the result upon the authority of intelligence direct from Nebraska City.

Our Vienns correspondent details, in another column, the part culars of the recently discovered conspiracy to overthrow the Turkish Government, compel the abdication of the Suitan and elevate his brother, Azis Effendi, to the Supreme Power. The plot was discovered on the 18th ult., and on the 24th 3,000 persons had been arrested on account of it A Court of Logary, consisting of the highest efficials of the empire has been formed to investigate the affair.

Early yesterday morning, one of the Croton water mains connecting the receiving and the distributing reservoirs bursted, or was broken, near the foot of the Central Park. The water made its way through the embankment into the guilles of the vicinity. The work of exeavation was begun at once, and the pipe will probably be repaired this afternoon. In the mean time, the central and lower sections of the city have been almost without Croton water, but the stopping of steamengines has relieved in part the want.

The Grand Jury yesterday, in their presentment, strongly condemned the disgraceful interference of partison Aldermen and Judges in behalf of notorious characters under arrest for offenses against the laws. They assert that, in far too many cases, the evil doer, after detection and arrest by the police, has, without justifiable cause, been discharged and permitted to go at large by these functionaries; while, in other cases, where the forms of justice have been observed, there is good reason to believe that undue lenity is shown to those whose political influence can be made serviceable. From this the Grand Jury argue that an elective criminal judiciary is a dangerous and untrustworthy institution, and recommend that the Police Justices be appointed by the Justices of the Supreme and Superior Courts. Until this change is made, it is urged that the existing evil might be obviated somewhat by defining the duty of Aldermen and Police Justices, to the end that this su mmary interference be checked. The Grand Jury also con demned the letting of premises for brothels, gambling saloons, rum boles, and kindred purposes: and affirmed that all those who knowingly let geries, elaughter bousse, and kindred establishments, are to be proceeded against and absted, how much more, they argue, should those places where body and soul are wrecked be probibled and suppressed. More than seven tenths of the cest of police and pauperism can be traced to rumsellers, more pretentious gambling houses, and brothels. The Grand Jury soundly argue that these who derive a profit from the use of their premises for such purposes ought to be held responsible for the evils which they indict.

### PANIC.

Whether the good people of Harper's Ferry are to be considered a fair specimen of the citizens of Virginia we cannot say. At all events they have a great faculty of frightening others, and a still greater facults of frightening themselves. Though the population of the place is, we believe some two thousand or upward, under the impulse of pure terror, they allow a score of invaders to hold their town for thirty-six hours and for aught that appears would have left them till now in possession of the United States arsenal but for the arrival of a detachment of marines from Washington Even after the death or capture of all the invaders, still they persist, since there is nobody else to do it, in frightening themselves. They take it into their heads that the people of Sandy Hook, which seems to be a neighboring village, are being murdered. Somebody rushes to Sandy Hook to inform the people of that fact, and in a short time the whole population, men, w men, and children, come rushing into the town. The marines, the recaptors of the Arsenal, are roused up at midnight and started off to the new scene of danger. They find everything quiet, and the commander makes up his mind to return with his men to Washington. No scorer are they gone than the people of Harper's Ferry are seized with new consternation. They will persist in believing that they are surrounded by spies and accomplices of Captain Brown They make violent but not very successful efforts at military organization in their own defense, and every stranger who enters the place is at once seized upon as one of Brown's accomplices.

But the fright of the good people of Harper's Ferry, with the consequent vivacity of their imsginations, is not to be compared with that of some of our New-York journalists. The abourd stories which the effects of fright led the Harper's Ferry people to propagate, are entirely outdone by their fellow a'armists of this city. The most that was achieved at Harper's Ferry was to convert seventeen white men and five free negroes into two or three hundred whites and six or seven bundred insurgent slaves. The Herold and The Express go quite beyond that. In the agony of their terror they convert John Brown into Gov. Seward, John Brown's seventeen white men into the Republican party, and the five free negroes into all the slaves in the United States rising to cut the throsts of their masters. Those two words, "irre-"pressible conflict." gleam before their eyes in letters of fire and blood. They see in Brown's erazy enterprise only the forerunner of a general Republican onset, sword in tand, not upon Harper's Ferry merely, but upon the entire South. Hitherto they have represented the Republican leaders as a set of selfish politicians, seeking to avail themselves of the fansticism of the Abolitioniste as a stepping-stone to political power. Now they see in these same leaders only headlong and bloody tools of abolition fausticism. The terror at Harper's Ferry is beginning to subside, and in due time our New-York journalists may get over their panic also.

JAPAN. The latest news from Japan is the revival, in a new shape, of the question as to the rate of exchange between Japanese and foreign coins growing out of the peculiar character of Japanese curcurrency. Though that currency consists of gold and silver coins, those coins circulate at a much greater value than the uncoined metal bears in the market. Thus, a piece of coined silver will purchase a piece of uncoined silver of three times them only so much uncoined metal. Hence they declined to recognize our dollar as any more than an equivalent for their itzibo, which weighs only one-third as much As silver bears a much higher value in proportion to gold in Japan than elsewhere, the exchange of our gold coins was still more seriously against us According to the view taken by our merchants, the effeet of this arrangement was to make our sil ver dollar pass in Japan for only thirty three cents. Our consul, Mr. Harris, thought he had got over this difficulty by a supplementary treaty by which it was agreed that our coins should be exchanged against Japanese coins, weight for weight. The Jananese Government, however, has met this stip. ulation by issuing a new coin, for the express pur pose, it would seem, of being given in exchange for foreign silver. These pieces have the weight of half a dollar, but they pass for only half an itzibo, so that two of them being given in exchange for a dollar, which they equal in weight, the old arrangement revises again, the dollar producing in exchange not three itziboes, but only one as before. The issue of this new coin is not at all agreeable to the foreign residents, who had expected under the new arrangement that the dollar would go three times as far in purchases from the Japanese as hitherto it had done. If the trade with Japan consisted in a mutual exchange of commodoties, this currency question would be of little consequence. But thus far, while we have purchased provisons, coal, and other Japanese products, they have not been much inclined to take anything from

us except dollars. After all, upon this matter of the exchange of our dollar against their itzibo, it seems to us that the Japanese have the best of the argument. If the itzibo has a forced circulation by the authority of the Government and for its benefit, at a value three times as great as that of uncoined silver, what reason is there why the foreign merchant should claim to come in and share the benefit of this forced circulation? If he gets for his silver and gold, by weight, all that so much silver or gold builton sells for in Japan, what ground has he to ask any more?

## THE BATTLE OF THE STATUES.

Art matters must be looking up in the Bay State. The Great and General Court of that ancient Commonwealth have resolved not to set up another molten image in the grounds of their Cap itol without they like it. How far they may be competent to pass upon such a matter may possibly be a question. We do not presume at this distance to give any judgment on so weighty a subject as the Powers Statue of Mr. Webster. Even supposing we had seen it. it would ill become us to houses to improper characters should be subject to have any opinion which should differ from that of penalty. If mere physical nuisances, such as pig- | our Athens on a point of Art. But in a tolerably | at once; but, considering the failure of the Admin-

extensive personal of judgments on the subject, we have found a singular unanimity in the verdict of to the seizures made of the Africans imported by all the Crowner's Queets that have sat upon it. " Flat burglary " is the all but unanimous result of every inquisition. On the other side, we have Mr. Everett, who effirms its Phidian excellence, and faces a frowning world in its behalf from the painful preequence of a minority of little more than one. Even they of his own household have lifted their hand against him For Mr Willis, in The Home Journal, tells us that Mr Eserett's own son-in-isw, Lieut. W se, characterized it to him as the likeness of a friend "in sheet-iron trowsets and a verdigris complexion." As this is a country where the majority rule, and where the majority are very act to be right as to matters where the eve is the judge, we may infer that this statue of Mr Webster is not a fitting rep-

resentation of the portly presence of that comely gentleman. We believe nobody ever denied toat he was a hardsome man-whether they thought he behaved himself "as sich," or not. Now this ques tion very naturally suggests itself to the contem plative mind in considering the resolve, of which presently -if the Great and General Court accepted thankfully and unanimously such a borror as this seems to be all but unenimously esteemed, what must be the ineffable and preternatural ugliness of any statue which they should reject? Is it to be supposed that the utmost efforts of genius, put forth like Mary Wolstonecraft Spelley's on a wager. could produce a Frankenstein in bronze waich could appal the souls of the Great and General Court, after what they have already looked upon, and "still live!" However, they are resolved that Mr. Herace Mann shall not " make mad the guilty, and appal the free," by the terror of his deformities in brass until they have passed upon the matter And in this case they are doubtless wise for it were indeed dreadful to have the path to the Capitel of Massachusetta beset on either side by two such "grim Features," if the one now in position deserve its general reputation. It would be like the way of Christian between the giants Pope and Pagan. The two glooms figures, as they glared at each other with their stony gaze, would resemble the two lost men in Byron's poem, just before, " Even of their mutual bideousness they died !"

The resolve to which we allude was passed, as our readers may have partly inferred, on the occasion of a petition for permission to place a statue of Mr. Mann in the public grounds. We will not say that the permission accorded was intended as an offset to the dissatisfaction which was occasioned by the Legislative consent to set up the statue of Mr. Webster: per yet that the application originated in any such feeling. But the belief of the admirers of Mr. Webster obviously regarded it as intended as an affront to them and their hero. If there was ever a man that Mr. Webster bated it was Mr. Mann. And not without good cause. For he not only gave him such a wa loping as he never had before, in his place in the House, but he denied the soundness of Mr. Webster's Latinity (the weak est of his points), and, what was worst of all, he proved it, too. His admirers inherited this antipathy, and the sight of Mr. Mann over against their idel would be a cruel damper upon their triumph in getting it set up where it is. The Courses, with blundering honesty, avowed that if the statue of Mann went up that of Webster must come dewn! Accordingly, every means will be used, undoubtedly, to binder Mr. Mann from reaching his brazen preeminence. And it is only from this point of view that the progress of this matter will be edifying and entertaining to the public outside of Massachusetts.

But from this standpoint it cannot fail to be both. As it certainly has been thus far. One patriotic gentleman from the rural districts, Brown by name, moved, when the resolve granting the permission came up, that it be amended by a proviso that it should not be erected in the place answering to that of the Webster statue ! This was voted down, but the more sagacious amendment that it should be set up " provided it was approved by the Legislature," moved by Mr. Brimmer of Boston was adopted. This was craftily thought of, and left, indeed, the only way of escape for the friends greater weight. At the time of Com. Perry's of Mr. Webster from their impending mortification. For it leaves the question as open as ever for future action, while it seems to settle it. Had the permissive resolution passed, pure and simple, as soon as the Moon statue was finished, it could be erected without delay, in such place as the proper authorities should assign it. Now, it must wait until the Great and General Court have viewed it, and passed upon its merits. As the majority of that hoperable body, however well they may be able to talk of bullocks, can hardly be supposed competent udges of a work of art, the question would resolve itself necessarily into one of political antipathies and affinities. And, as the statue will not be ready for everal years, perhaps, there is a very good ciance of a Legislature of which one of the brancher will think it not good enough to stand in the capital grounds. When the resolution was before the House, at a later stage, this proviso was stricken out. But Mr. Coarles Hale, the Speaker, and a nephew of Mr. Everett, descended from the chair to its rescue, and with such effect as to rebabilitate it again. The quarrel of the statues, therefore, is a very pretty one as it stands. It offers to the sporting world a new basis for bets Had we any part or lot in that sphere, we should besitate on which side to put up our money. But we think the chances are, that Mr. Mann's statue will never show its head in the presence of that of Mr. Webster.

### THE VACHE WANDERER.

The famous yatch Wanderer has sailed again from the port of Savannah on a new slaving expedition to the Coast of Africa. The account given by the telegraph is, that being provided with a full crew, provisions, and ammunition, she was stolen by one Capt. Martin, with whom her owner, the rotorious Lamar, was in treaty for the sale of her; and that having thus stelen ship, crew, provisions, and ammunition, Capt. Martin proceeded to sea without any papers. A steamer provided by the Collector-Lamar himself being also on boardwent in pursuit, but returned without overhauling the stolen vessel, the last news from her being by the shipping-master, who was carried off when she sailed, but who has since returned in a boat, and who states that Capt. Martin said he was going to the Coast of Africa for a cargo of slaves. No doubt she is, and no doubt the provisiens and ammunition were placed on board and the crew shipped with that express intention. As to Capt. Martin's stealing the vessel, that, we apprehend, is a matter well understood between him and Lamar. It saved the necessity of applying to the custom house for papers. which, perhaps, might not have been granted without some disagreeable scrutiny. Seeing the vessel fitted out, and a crew on board, the Collector,

knowing her antecedents, ought to have seized her

istration at Washington to give any aid or support the Wanderer on ber former voyage, it is not surprieirg that he heestated at a step which might have subjected him to a suit for damages Lamar, by pretending that Capt Martin has states the vessel, wipes his hands of all responsib. "ity for the voyage in which she is engaged. He can afford to laugh at any prosecutions for complicity in the slave-trade which will come before a jury, but he does not like the ides of being again obliged to buy in the vessel after she has returned and larded her cargo. In spite of the warning which he gave on occasion of the former sale, by knocking down as soon as it was over the only bidder who had dared to compete with him, he might again, in case of a new sale, be obliged to pev a third or a baif of the value of the vessel before getting her back for a third voyage. But the plan of having Capt. Martin steal her will relieve him from that risk. When she shall be found some day in some of the inlets of the Georgia coast, with robody on board, but with evident marks of having arrived well packed with negroes, Lamar can step forward and claim her as his vessel, stolen by Capt. Martin, and which he is entitled to have restored. This is a very pretty arrangement and we have little doubt that it will work

The N. Y. Times charges "Republican journals" with an "attempt to fasten the responsibility of Senator Brederick's death upon the Administration," and matances THE TRIBUNE as one of those to which its censures apply. We call for citations in support of this charge. When, where, and what has THE TEIBUNE said that sought or seemed to fasten the responsibility of Senstor Broderick's death upon the Administration !" Such charges should rever be made on light grounds. Let us are the foundation for this one! The Times proceeds to censure Gov. Seward's

Rechester speech as "calculated, by its vague intimations, to foreshadow, to the hopes [what boxes !] of one section, and tests of the other, just such results as have happened."

"When he spoke of the triumph of the Republican party as certain to bring about the abolition of Slavery, he used sarguage sure to be misunderstood by one class and misrepresented by another; -sns every obsidera-tion of justice as well as of self interest required, that he should explain clearly and unmistekably the means and agenc ee by which these predicted results were to be brought shout. He did not chose to be thus ex-plicit, and he and the Republican party have ever ence been paying the penalty of this refusal.

-Here, again, is a charge which should neve have been put forth unsupported by citations. It seems to us gress'y, inexcusably unjust. No reader of Gov. Seward's Rochester Speech, with bonest intent to ascertain, not percert, its meaning, ever suspected him of inciting, or desiring, or predicting, servile insurrections in the Slave States. No one suspected him of proposing or wishing to advance the Auti-S avery cause through the instrumentality of violence and bloodshed or through any other sgencies than those of appeals to the reason and conscience of those interested. See how explicitly, in that Rochester Speech, he guards against such perversions as this of The Times :

against such perversions as this of The Times:

"It remains to say on this point only one word to guard againet misapprehension. If these States are again to become universally slaveholding, I do not pretend to ray with wast violations of the constitution that end shall be accomplished. On the other hand, while I do confidently believe and hope that my country will yet become a land of universal freedom. I do not expect that it will be made so otherwise than through the action of the several States cooperating with the Federal Government, and all acting in strict conforming with their respective constitutions." If this is not "explicit," what could be? Gov.

Seward expects Virginia to rid herself of Slavery precisely as New-York has already done that very thing. Is there any excuse for misapprehending

The Express calls upon all its followers to do verything to prevent Mr. Seward's return to the Senate in 1861. There is no occasion to labor against his nomination to the Presidency, says The Express, because there is no possibility of such an event; but his reelection to the Senate is possible, and must be stopped. We have heard this frantic style of language before; it was abundant in 1845 d 1854, but the People of New-York made Mr Seward Senator in spite of it.

The whole politics of The Express and of its followers is hatred of Mr Seward. The feeling on their part is honorable to its object.

The Express persists in its falsehood that Gerrit Smith is a Republican, and thence argues the complicity of the Republicans in the Harper's Ferry insurrection. That is a desperate cause which requires to be supported in such a manner.

THE REGISTRY IN THE INTERIOR.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Oct. 20, 1869. The Registry Law was fully carried out in this city and in all parts of the State except New-York City, a far as heard from. The "Instructions" prepared by Judge Scott and indorsed by the Secretary of State were generally observed. If the same care is exer cised next Tuesday, the law will be found to be sain tary and impartial. Persons whose names were mitted yesterday have only to appear before the Registers pext Tuesday and have their names regis tered. It is not necessary that they should take any witnesses with them. They can, if challenged or refused swear their names on to the register in the same way that they swear their votes into the ballot oox at an election, when challenged.

-Werdell Phillips, in one of his speeches during the Compromise excitament in 1850, illustrated the relation to Mr. Webster of his Boston friends, who swallowed the professions of years in supporting his through that crisis, by the story of what the tipsy Duke of Norfolk said once to a boon companion whom he found dead-orank in the kennel. The Duke was reeling bome from the tavern one night (for even Dukes used to bount taverns sixty years since), and found one of his jolly friends prostrate in the mud. He was himself too far gone to assist him, so he said to him, "My dear fellow, I can't help you up, but I'll do the next best thing for you-I it lie down by your side!" which he did. The facetious Boston correspondent of The Anti-Stavery Standard revives the story and says: There was no one in these United States that enjoyed the

excellent felicity of this illustrative story more than Mr. Webster did. I have been assured, from the best authority, that when seated at table, after dinner, he would of en call on one of his riends, who is a capital ruconteur, for Wendell Phillip's story of he Duke of Norfolk, and was never tired of hearing and laugning at it. Of course, it was the humiliation of his Retainers in his b half that gave point and pungency to this eternal jest." The marine telegraph station at Fort Lafayette (in

the Narrows) is now in successful operation. The office in this city is located with the rest of the American Telegraph Company's lines in the Telegraph Building, No. 21 Wall street. This line is worked in connection with the marine lines to Sandy Hook, Highlands, Long Brench, and

ommercial public of this city. -A proposition to annex West Florida to Alabama has been voted down by Florida.

THE LATEST NEWS MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Pribuse WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 21, 180 A portion of Judge Douglas's pamphlet is in a

funds of the printer. It is not supposed bore that an effort will b made to arraige Brown and his confederates apa a charge of treason. Mr. James Gordon Bennett's adrice to th. Pen

ident to postpone, until the close of the perten sion, the appointment of a new Minister to Frank is considered as in the interests of a certain ca didate who fears the action of the Senate. It stated as coming from Bennett himself, that be be been promised a first-class Mission. Mr. Apple ton's close of housekeeping is spoken of by its mate personal friends of the President as india. ng that he is to receive the French Mission. Gen. Franki n Pierce begins to be talked of be for the nominati n at Charleston. The Herely,

attacks upon him, as well as those of Burks through The Concord (N. H.) Standard, only recei to the Southern mind the fidelity of Mr. Pierces the South. The recent service of the marines will be urne

before Congress as a reason for increasing the COT DS.

Mrs. Douglas is very ill.

To the Associated Press. Washington, Friday, Oct. 21, 1859. Washington, Friday, Oct. 21, 1859.

The Government has not yet been officially aiving that Minister Ward has reached Pekin, but information received in diplomatic quarters leaves no doubt of he fact. It is confidently expected that the ratified true will reach here before the meeting of Congress.

The remes of various gentlemen have been many in connection with the Mission to France, but no acta has been taken, and it is doubtful whether it has proposed by the President.

Mr. Irving, Secretary of the British Legation, a sample the recent arrivals.

The President has commenced the preparation of he annual message.

annual message.

Detectives Alien and Wiss telegraphed from Palde phis, that they siezed the establishment of a gay
of c in counterfeiters, and arrested parties who has
been flooding the country with deliars, halves, as The latest accounts from Texas state that Ga

The latest accounts from Texas state that Ga Taiggs had ordered two companies of infinity is Brownsville, and a body of cavalry were sosing through that region.

The receipts at the Treasury for the week cadin Monday, were \$1,021,000; the amount subject to draf, \$4,677,000—an increase over the amount on had be previous week of \$108,000.

Non-Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon FATHER POINT, Friday, O t. 21-8 P. M.
There is no probability of the arrival of the steam

elip Angle-Saxon to-night though she is nearly deep a blinding snow-storm prevailing on the river. Ste has, doubtless, been somewhat detained by hear; westerly winds.

Nebraska Etection. LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Oct. 21, 1850. Intelligence has reached here direct from Nebraska City, that Daily, Republican, is elected delegate to Congress by a majority of 48 over Eastabrook, Dem-

ocrat.

Funeral of Mr. Flason.

Bostos, Friday Oct. 31.

The Paris Correspondent of the Traveller, state that the "funeral of Mr. Mason took place at the American Chapel, in the Rue de Berri. It was largely attended, including the ciplomatin corps, and neady "all the Americaes in Paris. Rav. Massrs. Lamons and Seelez efficiated. The body, placed in several colling "steed near the chancel, where it remains until carried to Havre. It goes to America next week by the "steamship Arago."

American County Convention, &

American County Convention, a Husson.

Husson.

Husson.

An American County Convention was held here today. Fifty delegates were present out of eighty, which
would have been a fall representation of the town.
The rescion was quite stormy, and interspersed with
considerable rowdyism. One or two small fights occurred. A ticket was formed, composed mately of
Democratic and Republican nominees. Tae principal
interest turned upon the action of the Convention with
regard to Judge of the Supreme Court and Senator for
the Xith District. A resolution was proposed indorsing
Rufus W Peckham, but it was lost. The original reslution was then put, but the Chair made no decision.
A count was called for, but before it could be taken
considerable corfusion occurred, and in the midst of it
a resolution indorsing the nomination of John S. Evass,
Democratic candidate for Senator, was introduced, and
certied unanimously. A resolution was adopted indoning the Utica mired ticket. The Convention these carried manimously. A resolution was adopted in-doneing the Utica mixed ticket. The Convention then

Death of Hon. Robert P. Dunlan. PORTLAND Me., Friday, Oct. 20, 1859.
The Hon. Robert P. Duniap, ex-Governor of this State, and Past General Grand High Chief of the Reyal Arch Masons for the United States, died this evening at his residence in Brunswick.

The Episcopal Convention. RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Oct. 21, 1859.

The House of Bishops has given Bishop Ouderdek leave to withdraw his memorial, thus finally disposing of the re-

of the matter.

They have also concurred in the resolution to adjourn on Saturday.

The House of Deputies had a long debate to-day, on the subject of friendly intercourse with the Caurch of Sweden, and resolved to appoint a Committee to be quire into the expediency of such intercourse, and report to the next Convention.

The Committee on the State of the Church, made to

long report, and a resolution was adopted to appoint a Committee of laymen to devise means to advance the work of the Church.

Warren Leland

Mr. Warren Leland, since his honorable discharge, has instituted legal proceedings against those parties who were instrumental in getting up the recent charges against him. Writs for the arrest of several of these parties are in the hands of the United States Marshal. Arrival of the Europa.

The R. M. stamship Europa, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived at her dock at about 7 o clock this merring.

Her mails were forwarded by the morning train, due at New York at 5 p. 10.

at New York at 5 p. m. James Hewit & Co.'s Circular quotes Cotton as fol-

lows: Ordinary Orleans, 41 w 51d.; good Ordinary do., 51d.; Middling do., 61d.; good Middling do., 71d.; Middling Mobiles, 61d.; good Middling do., 7d.; Middling Uplands, 61d.; good Middling do., 71d.;

Loss of the Steamer Islander.

PORT SARNIA C. W. Friday, Oct. 21, 1859.

The steamer islander is reported to have been wrecked on Lake Huron. Crew and passengers safe. The weather is will very rough, and a number of Upper Lake boats are lying here.

Nothing has yet been heard from the remainder of the crew and passengers of the propeller Troy, who took to the small boats.

Fire in Toronto.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, Oct. 21, 1859.

Nearly a whole block of wooden buildings, bounded by Richmond, Adelaide, and Shephard streets, was burned last right Over fifty families are houseless. Bonds livery stable and a number of horses were burned. The fire is supposed to be the work of as

Counterfeiters Sentenced.

NEWARK, Friday, Oct. 21, 1859. The Jury in the case of Emerson, the counterfeiter rom New York, returned a verdict of guilty this moraing, after baving been out all night.

William H McDonald, another counterfeiter, was also convicted to-day. Fitch, the confederate of Emerson, pleaded guilty. They will all be sentenced to the State Prison.

Squan, and offers greater increased facilities to the

the State Prison.

Some of Emerson's friends made an attempt last night to get him out of custody, but they were folial by the vigilance of the officers.